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President KIM IL SUNG Sees Song & Dance Epic Drama "Large-Unit Circling Operations"

PYONGYANG, Mar. 20 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and Comrade Kim Song Ae on March 19 saw the song and dance epic drama "Large-Unit Circling Operations" performed by the artists of the song and dance ensemble of the Kwon Song Rin Army Unit.

The artists of the ensemble and soldiers were standing in rows in the compound of the hall, waiting for the emotional moment when the great leader whom they had revered awake or asleep would arrive.

At 4:40 p.m. the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, arrived at the hall.

That moment the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" burst forth, shaking the whole compound and echoing and reechoing far and wide.

The soldiers, filled with the great emotion and joy of having the infinite honour of meeting the fatherly leader, enthusiastically welcomed the fatherly leader, waving high bunches of flowers.

The respected and beloved leader waved his hand high to the soldiers in warm acknowledgement of their enthusiastic cheers.

Women artists reverently presented bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, conveying the unbounded reverence and ardent loyalty of the entire officers and men of the Korean People's Army and their unanimous wish that the great leader will enjoy good health and a long life and lead our revolution to final victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was courteously met by the commanders of the unit and guiding personnel of the ensemble in front of the hall.

Seeing the performance together with soldiers of the Korean People's Army were Comrade Kim Il, Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Comrade O Jin U, Comrade Chon Mun Sop and generals of the Korean People's Army.

When the great leader appeared in the box amid the loud strains of the welcome music, the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and thunderous applause again burst forth in the hall and lasted for a long while.

Women artists reverently presented a basket of flowers to the great leader, representing the unanimous reverential wishes of our people for the good health and long life of the great leader.

The song and dance epic drama "Large-Unit Circling Operations" is a historic picture of the large-unit circling operations in the area northeast of Mt. Paekdu-san which adorns a most brilliant page in the history of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle. It is a revolutionary masterpiece impressively singing of the sagacity of the leadership of the respected and beloved leader who is the legendary hero of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and his noble virtues.

The song and dance epic drama "Large-Unit Circling Operations" was warmly welcomed and acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic value.

When the performance was over the hall again shook with the enthusiastic cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung mounted the stage, congratulated the artists upon their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

Foreign Countries Support DPRK vis-a-vis US, Flay Its War Rackets

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a letter on March 4 to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world, calling for the worldwide campaign against the U.S. war plots in Korea (See page 1, *The People's Korea*, March 17)

Peace-loving countries sent reply letters or issued a statement in support of the DPRK's appeal and in denunciation of the U.S. for aggravating tension in Korea.

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DRVN

The Standing Committee of the SPA of the DPRK received on March 17 a reply letter from the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The reply said:

The Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam received a letter dated March 4, 1976 of the Standing Committee of the SPA of the DPRK sent to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world concerning the present serious situation in Korea caused by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean rulers.

The Standing Committee of the DRVN National Assembly strongly condemns the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean rulers for systematically increasing their adventurous military acts against the DPRK, continuing to illegally introduce war materials including nuclear weapons and "F-111" fighter-bombers into south Korea, thus increasing tension in the situation in Korea.

We fully support the legitimate demands of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly for immediate dissolution of the so-called "United Nations Command," for total withdrawal of U.S. troops together with their lethal weapons from south Korea and for an immediate end to all war-seeking acts against the DPRK.

The reunification of Korea must be settled by the Korean people themselves without any interference from outside forces.

The Vietnamese people, the National Assembly and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean people for withdrawing the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen and for the peaceful and independent reunification of the motherland. They firmly believe that the glorious revolutionary cause of the Korean people will be crowned with complete victory.

SVNFL

The Standing Committee of the SPA of the DPRK received on March 17 a reply letter from the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

The reply said:

The South Vietnam NFL Central Committee received a letter dated March 4, 1976 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK sent to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

Recently the U.S. imperialists have relentlessy strengthened and built up the south Korean henchmen army, continued to introduce more American imperialist aggressive army along with a large amount of sophisticated weapons and war material including "F-111" fighter-bombers and tactical nuclear arms into south Korea, incited the Pak Jung Hi henchmen clique to continuously exercise and provoke war against the DPRK, thus intensifying the Korean situation.

Cambodia

The Government of Democratic Cambodia made public on March 15 a statement supporting the DPRK's letter.

The statement said:

The Government of Democratic Cambodia received the letter dated March 4, 1976, sent by the Standing Committee of the SPA of the DPRK to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

The Government of Democratic Cambodia solemnly declares in the name of the entire Cambodian people that it fully supports the content of the letter and the just stand of the DPRK on the Korean question.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges continue to expand these days all forms of provocations to prepare for a war of aggression against the DPRK.

The U.S. imperialists have brought into south Korea modern weapons including nuclear arms and military supplies in a wholesale manner.

The U.S. imperialists mapped out an aggressive military operational plan to occupy the DPRK in "five days."

On the other hand, they are shamelessly carrying on an abusive propaganda alleging that the DPRK is preparing for a "war of aggression against south Korea in an effort to mislead world opinion and divert it elsewhere.

The U.S. imperialists are instigating the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, their stooge, to suppress, arrest and murder in a most brutal, fascist way the patriotic people and figures, students and professors in south Korea.

These criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges mean trampling underfoot the sacred demand of the entire Korean people calling for the withdrawal of all the U.S. troops from south Korea and wanting to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

This unanimous desire of the Korean people has enjoyed the support and encouragement of the justice- and peace-loving people and governments of the world as proved by the resolution of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Korean question.

The Government and people of Democratic Cambodia scathingly expose and denounce all the manoeuvres and criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique to prepare for a war of aggression against the DPRK, keep Korea divided into two and maintain the corrupt fascist neo-colonial system in south Korea.

The Government and people of Democratic Cambodia strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists immediately discontinue the preparations for a war of aggression against the DPRK and respect its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The U.S. imperialists must withdraw unconditionally all their troops from south Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th Session of the UNGA.

The Government and people of Democratic Cambodia once again assure you that they will actively support and encourage with might and main the just struggle of the Korean people, their comrade-in-arms and brother, and the Government of the DPRK in the struggle to carry into practice the three principles and five-point policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea put forward by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, oppose the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique's corrupt fascist system and defend the country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. (KCNA)

Rodong Sinmun Calls Anti-Imperialist Struggle Requisite to Nat'l Liberation

PYONGYANG, Mar. 23 (KCNA)—The third world people who have attained the national independence and become the master of their destiny and historical arena through the anti-imperialist struggle can consolidate their already won independence, successfully carve out their destiny and creditably play their role as the master of the historical arena, only when they hold higher the banner of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the third world people is not only a factor of the development of the third world people's revolution, but also an essential course of advance in the era of independence, our era.

So says Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) on March 22 in its article headlined "Strengthening Anti-Imperialist Struggle Is Requisite to Accomplishment of the Cause of National Liberation."

The article says:

The newly-independent countries in the three continents are a great motive force advancing the history of mankind, which forms the third world, a great new emerging force of our times.

With the appearance of the third world and its consolidation and development, the colonial system of imperialism has been rapidly collapsing and the life-line of imperialism has been cut off in the Asian, African and Latin American Continents.

The article continues:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Serious contradictions exist as ever between the third world countries and the imperialists, and a fierce struggle is going on between them."

The imperialists are being driven out of the three continents, but they do not give up their ambition of aggression against these continents. They are making desperate efforts to maintain their old position there at any cost and take hold of more concessions.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of modern colonialism, are deporting themselves as the worst exploiter and plunderer in the Asian, African and Latin American Continents. They are making a frantic offensive against the revolutionary forces in these continents as the strangler of the national liberation movement.

The three continents are still a venue of the sharp contradictions and a theatre of fierce struggle between the peoples in these continents and imperialism and colonialism.

The imperialists are intensifying with greater frenzy the manoeuvres of aggression and plunder, subversion and sabotages, interference and war against the national independent countries in the three continents, the article remarks, and goes on:

The U.S. imperialists manipulated coup d'etat on more than 100 times in Asia, Africa, Latin America and in other parts of the world up to 1973 since World War II. These heinous acts have laid a great obstacle to the struggle of the third world people for the independent development and building of a new life.

The imperialists are craftily trying to benumb the national independent consciousness of the peoples of the newborn independent countries in the three continents and infuse them with flunkeyism and the idea of reliance upon outside forces and thus place them tighter under their domination by making a reactionary ideological and cultural infiltration into these countries. This poses a grave threat to the national independence and independent development of the third world countries.

Particularly, the U.S. imperialists, afraid of the increase of the might of the new emerging forces and consolidation of the unity and cooperation among the third world countries, the non-aligned countries, are resorting to crafty machinations to weaken and disintegrate these revolutionary forces from within. This is clearly borne out by the fact that over the questions of Angola, West Sahara and Middle East, the U.S. imperialists are these days trying to drive a wedge into the countries in this region, split them and pit them against each other.

The imperialists' manoeuvres of split and alienation against the third world countries constitute a threat to the national independence of these countries and the anti-imperialist front in the three continents.

All the facts show that without fighting against imperialism and colonialism, the third world peoples can not successfully accomplish the cause of national liberation.

In order to defend the gains of revolution and consolidate their national independence and sovereignty, the third world countries, the non-aligned countries must fight against the imperialists' violation of the sovereignty and their subversive acts, sabotages, armed invasion and all other acts of aggression and interference.

In order to liquidate the aftermath of the imperialist and colonialist rule, the third world countries, the non-aligned countries must fight against the imperialists and colonialists who have still economic and other concessions in these countries and try to retain them.

The struggle against imperialism is, indeed, a vital requisite for developing the revolution in the third world countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Strengthening unity and cooperation among the third world countries is an important guarantee of victory in the revolutionary cause."

The firm unity of the third world countries and their mutual support and cooperation are a reliable guarantee for frustrating aggressive and subversive acts of the imperialists, consolidating national independence and successfully solving all the difficult and complicated problems arising in the building of a new society.

The strengthened unity and cooperation among the third world countries, the non-aligned countries poses itself as the most urgent question, today when the imperialists have become all the more undisguised in their manoeuvres, particularly the machinations of split and alienation against the third world people.

The third world people will certainly build a free, independent and prosperous, new Asia, Africa and Latin America free from imperialism through their united struggle.

World People Laud President's Immortal Works as Genuine Textbooks of Revolution

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The immortal classic works of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung are being disseminated more and more widely among the people of many countries of the world.

According to reports, in less than half a year after the publication of the immortal classic work of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung "On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea", a great encyclopedia of the immortal Juche idea, it was carried by various publications and brought out in pamphlet form in a great number of countries of the world—Pakistan, India, Nepal, Laos, Japan and other Asian countries, Tanzania, Iraq, Upper Volta, Togo, Ghana, Senegal, Egypt, Burundi, Syria and other Middle East and African countries, Cuba, Panama, Colombia and other Latin American countries, Finland, Denmark, Norway and Switzerland and other European countries and other countries of the world.

Together with the work, the publications carried with due respect portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressing boundless reverence for the great leader.

Today hundreds of millions of people of the world study deeply the immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and gain pabulum of revolution from them because they contain the great guiding idea, guiding theory and guiding method giving them an invincible weapon to be held for defending the independence of man and building a new society.

The general secretary of the Panama-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture who is making an assiduous study of the immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"The works of Marshal Kim Il Sung are a great encyclopedia giving comprehensive answers to the ideological, theoretical and practical questions arising at the present time and immortal documents which the peoples of the countries making revolution must take as the guiding compass."

After holding a seminar on the work of the great leader "On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea", **the chief of the "group for study of the Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Chlleans in Algeria** said:

"There had been various ideological trends in the course of the development of world history. But there had never been an idea which was evolved and analysed with man as the pivot.

"The revolutionary idea of President Kim Il Sung, the Juche idea based on a completely new philosophical theory that man is the master of everything and decides everything, is the pinnacle of human thought and serves as the only guiding compass in the revolutionary struggle and construction work and the most powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for national and class liberation."

In his scientific paper made public at the Latin American Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Peru, **the chairman of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture who is chairman of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica and chairman of the Journalists Union of Costa Rica** said:

"Today most countries are either those countries still under the yoke of colonialism or small developing countries which have just entered the new road of development, having won national independence.

"For a long time the theory that the national liberation of these countries can be achieved only through the struggle of the working class of the suzerain countries had prevailed and the peoples of the colonies and dependent countries had been regarded merely as the reserves of revolution.

"Marshal Kim Il Sung smashed this established theory and indicated before these countries the road to accomplish, on the basis of the Juche idea, their cause of the anti-imperialist national liberation and advance toward socialism free from the position of the backward colonial, semi-feudal society by relying on their own strength, and created a brilliant example in Korea.

"This opened a broad avenue for the third world countries, the most important revolutionary force of our time, to achieve national and class liberation and advance toward socialism."

At a seminar on "The Tasks of the Third World People for the Solution of the Rural Question" held in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the publication of the theses on the rural question in our country, **an agricultural worker of Upper Volta** said:

"The idea of President Kim Il Sung, his theses on the rural question and Korea's example give us the firm conviction that a people who have become the master of their country can build a prosperous country with a developed rural economy even though they inherited a backward agriculture.

"We solemnly declare here that the idea and theory of President Kim Il Sung on the rural question are, indeed, a universal guiding theory and his idea and theory give perfect and comprehensive answers to the rural question raised by our time."

For their greatness and truth the immortal classic works of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung are firmly gripping the hearts of the people who have emerged as the master of the era of independence in transforming nature and society, further heightening their consciousness of being the master and implanting a firmer conviction of victory in their hearts.

A leading member of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African People's Union said:

"We should follow the road indicated by President Kim Il Sung to build independent, rich and mighty, new Asia, Africa and Latin America. There is no other way. We can win victory only by advancing along this road."

In their letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, **the members of the "group for study of the works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of African students studying in Europe** said:

"We have deeply realized that unless we are guided by the Juche idea we cannot win victory in the revolution and construction nor can we consolidate the successes already made."

"Let us study and grasp the Juche idea, the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung!—this has become the creed of life for the revolutionaries and progressive people of our time."

Korean Reunification Support Bodies Mushroomed

Today the support of the progressive and peace-loving peoples of the world to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is growing ever louder. According to foreign reports, committees supporting the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of Korea were inaugurated in various countries.

Vietnam

The Vietnam Committee Supporting the Korean People's Struggle for the Reunification of the Country was inaugurated in Vietnam on Mar. 15.

The Vietnamese paper "Nhan Dan" on March 17 reported that the Vietnam Committee Supporting the Korean People's Struggle for the Reunification of the Country was inaugurated for the purpose of strengthening friendship and unity between the fraternal Korean people who are struggling for the country's reunification and the Vietnamese people.

The committee was made up of its chairman (Le Thiet Hung) and vice-chairmen and the permanent secretariat.

The committee on Mar. 15 held the first meeting to discuss its action line and measures for fulfilling its tasks.

Pakistan

The Pakistan Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification was recently inaugurated in Karachi, Pakistan.

The inaugural meeting was attended by Endikhan, political adviser to the chief minister of the Sind Provincial Government of Pakistan, deputy general secretary of the Sind Provincial Committee of the Pakistan People's Party and chairman of the East Karachi District Committee of the PPP, and other representatives of various circles.

The attendants expressed great satisfaction with the adoption of the 43 nation-sponsored resolution on the Korean question at the 30th UN General Assembly and manifested full support to it.

The meeting elected Endikhan, political adviser to the chief minister of the Sind Provincial Government of Pakistan, deputy general secretary of the Sind Provincial Committee of the PPP and chairman of the East Karachi District Committee of the PPP, chairman of the Pakistan Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification and Abdul Malik, secretary of the Karachi Committee of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation of Pakistan, its secretary.

A resolution was unanimously adopted at the meeting.

Earlier, the Pakistan Committee for Supporting the Reunification of Korea was inaugurated on Feb. 24 in Lahore, Pakistan.

The meeting elected Sher Mohammad Bati, chairman of the Lahore District Committee of the Pakistan People's Party and member of the Punjab Provincial Assembly; Salim Taheer, general secretary of the Pakistan Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation; and Mohammad Aslam Nagi, general secretary of the Lahore Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association; respectively chairman, vice-chairman and general secretary of the Pakistan Committee for Supporting the Reunification of Korea.

A resolution was unanimously adopted at the meeting.

Switzerland

A committee for supporting Korean reunification was recently inaugurated in Switzerland.

Embraced in the committee for supporting Korean reunification inaugurated on the initiative of the executive committee of the Progressive Organisation, a political party of Switzerland, are the general secretary of the Progressive Organisation and a Bern state assemblyman and other public figures.

The committee will contribute to further strengthening international solidarity with the sacred struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In the meantime noted lawyers and jurists of Switzerland formed in Basel the "Committee of Swiss Lawyers for Defence of Democracy in South Korea."

The purpose of the committee inaugurated at a time when the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique intensified fascist, barbarous suppression of the struggle of the south Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the democratisation of south Korean society is to support the struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy and positively contribute to the work for further strengthening the movement of the Swiss people for solidarity with this struggle.

Luxemburg

"The Luxemburg Promoters Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People" was inaugurated on Mar. 9 in Luxemburg at a time when the voices supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification are growing ever stronger.

The president of the Luxemburg Bar Association is the chairman of the committee which is made up of prominent figures of various circles of that country.

(KCNA)

DPRK Hails Equatorial Guinea in Expelling US Diplomats

Rodong Sinmun on Mar. 23 in a commentary hails the determined step of the Government of Equatorial Guinea in expelling the U.S. ambassador and consul general who had interfered in its internal affairs. Lauding it as a lawful exercise of sovereignty by a dignified independent state, the paper extends firm solidarity with it.

The commentary says:

This reflects the staunch will and unshakable resolution of the Equatorial Guinean Government and people firmly to defend the national independence and dignity and the country's sovereignty, not yielding to any threat and pressure of the imperialists. This also conforms with the demand of our era in which the peoples freed from the imperialist yoke oppose all forms of aggression, interference and subversive manoeuvres and advance along the road of independence and self-sustenance.

The determined step taken by Equatorial Guinea is a deserved punishment meted out to the U.S. imperialists who had been abusing her internal policy and carrying on a false propaganda about it. This is a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists who look down upon the third world countries and resort to threat and blackmail, subversion and splitting manoeuvres against African countries.

The courageous action of Equatorial Guinea proves that if the African countries and peoples firmly unite and fight they can foil the threat and blackmail, subversive, splitting and alienating manoeuvres of the U.S.-led imperialists, defend national independence and dignity and achieve the country's independent development and prosperity.

It declares:

The Korean people and the Equatorial Guinean people are firmly united for the commonness of the past position and the commonness of today's fighting goal and actively support and encourage with each other on the same front of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

(KCNA)

Why President KIM IL SUNG Is Sun of Nation

With the 64th birthday (Apr. 15) of the great leader President Kim Il Sung approaching, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) carries on Mar. 19 an article headlined "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Is the Sun of the Nation That Rose, Bringing the Dawn of the Restoration of the Fatherland."

The article deals with the infinite happiness and pride of the Korean people who hold the great leader in high esteem as the sun of the nation.

Follows the first part of the article ...Ed.

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Birth of Great Leader

The article tells about the birth of the great leader and the reverence and respect of our people for him and the legendary stories about him in his early revolutionary activities in which he developed the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The article says that in the 1910's and the 1920's the Korean people who lost their fatherland at the hand of the Japanese imperialist aggressors were confidently looking forward to the emergence of a great leader who would clear away the dark clouds hanging over the ruined nation and save them.

It goes on:

Responding to this ardent desire of the people, a bright dawn was ushered in at Mangyongdae, the heart of Korea, to dispel the darkness of national ruin from this land.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born carrying the cherished desire of the people and cultivated his grand aspirations for the restoration of the fatherland.

From childhood the respected and beloved leader was thoughtful, generous and strong-willed. He was unusually talented and energetic by nature. Therefore, he focussed on himself the expectation and hope of all people.

A teacher of the No. 1 Primary School in Fusung at which the respected and beloved leader was enrolled, remembered the great leader and said about this extraordinary nature:

"... With time we felt that though Kim Song Ju was still young he was not an ordinary boy. ...He was not only a clever and upright schoolboy but also a political worker with great ambition and wide and profound view. In fact, he already surpassed us teachers in understanding and analysing things."

With the birth of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, "fortune began

The great leader President Kim Il Sung organizes the Down-With-Imperialism Union (October 17, 1926).

to turn in favour of Korea," as the legend widely spread among the people and the eastern sky of Korea was dyed red with the brilliant morning glow as the respected and beloved leader grew, acquiring extraordinary quality.

Morning was breaking over Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung rose as the sun of the nation, responding to the urgent demand of the time and the ardent desire of the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The genuine Korean Communists representing the new generation learned a serious lesson from the preceding nationalist movement and the early communist movement; equipped with a new revolutionary world outlook, they chose an entirely different revolutionary road from the ones followed by those predecessors."

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and great thinker and theoretician, who penetrates into the essence of things with his clairvoyance and scientific insight, saw through the essential defects of the nationalist movement and the early communist movement in our country already in the early days after he took the road of revolution. He went among the working people and paved the highway of the revolutionary cause of Juche, an entirely new road of revolution on which the struggle for national and class liberation was to be waged on an independent stand in reliance upon the strength of the working people.

In 1926 the great leader formed the Down-With-Imperialism Union, the first true communist revolutionary organization in our country, holding high the banner of Juche, and ushered in a new era of the Korean revolution, thus announcing the start of the historic advance of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

From that time, the grand advance of the revolution of Juche was made along a proud road in a turbulent flow in the direction indicated by the great leader, the genius of revolution and artist of leadership.

In the summer of 1930 the line of Korean revolution based on the Juche idea was solemnly proclaimed at Chialun.

The Juche-oriented line of the Korean revolution proclaimed at Chialun was a revolutionary torch brightly illumining the road of the Korean revolution and a beacon lighting the course of the liberation of the oppressed and maltreated people who were still in a thick fog.

Holding high the torch of Juche, the great leader lit the three thousand *ri* land over which dark clouds were hanging low and threw the rays of dawn on the colonial and semi-colonial continents lying in darkness.

The great leader formed the Korean Revolutionary Army with the young communists whom he himself had reared and dispatched its members to various parts. He conducted political and military activities for preparing an organized armed struggle, walking in person a rugged path at night to see the masses of the people, the skirt of his coat flying in the strong wind on the wild plain.

A bright sun rose high and began throwing its radiant rays on the land of the country which was as dark as the last night of a month.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of our nation, called the Korean people to the sacred anti-Japanese war, spreading the bright rays on the fatherland.

On this the author of "Short History of the Korean Revolutionary Movement Abroad" wrote:

"He who cultivated strength in vast Liaoho Plain (Wuchiatzu) and steeled himself on the waves of the Sungari River... appeared, breaking the long silence, with a distinctive banner for the radical overthrow of Japanese imperialism and the liberation of the small nations in the East, like a morning star glittering high in the eastern sky."

The sunrays of Juche brightly lighting the road to the overthrow of Japanese imperialism and the liberation of the small nations flooded the 3,000 *ri* land and lit Asia, Africa and the far-off Latin American Continent across the ocean.

A bright morning broke over Korea.

(Subtitle is ours....Ed.) (KCNA)

(To be continued)

To Ensure Populace Independent, Creative Life

—Rodong Sinmun-Kulloja Joint Article on Three Revolutions—

(Continued from No. 784 issue)

The joint article of Rodong Sinmun and Kulloja (monthly politico-theoretical journal), organs of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, which was published by the Mar. 14 issue of Rodong Sinmun under the headline "Let Us Vigorously Advance Holding Higher the Banner of the Three Revolutions, Ideological, Technical and Cultural," said under its second subtitle "The Three Revolutions Are Lofty Cause for Completely Ensuring the Masses of the Working People an Independent and Creative Life":

The line of the three revolutions indicated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a grand blueprint for the building of an independent and creative life and a great revolutionary banner leading the cause of human liberation to final victory.

If the masses of the working people are to enjoy an independent and creative life to their heart's content, they must not only become the master of the power and the means of production and free themselves from exploitation and oppression, but also be completely freed from all the fetters of nature and society. In this it is very important to remould their ideological life, working life and cultural life along a revolutionary line in conformity with the requirements of the Juche idea.

How the masses of the working people enjoy an independent and creative life as the master of nature and society after they are liberated from exploitation and oppression rests, in the final analysis, on how to bring about revolutionary changes in these three domains.

What is most important in making people independent and creative and providing them with a worthy life is to powerfully accelerate the ideological revolution and revolutionize and working-classize them.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The ideological revolution we are carrying on is a struggle to root up the outmoded ideas remaining in the minds of people and revolutionize and working-classize them."

By the policy of the ideological revolution put forth by the respected and beloved leader, it has been expounded for the first time that the remoulding of man is in essence his ideological remoulding and the ideological revolution has been raised as an independent revolutionary task that carries most important significance in socialist construction.

The greatest value of life for man, the social being, is to dedicate himself to the revolution with revolutionary ideological consciousness.

If the people are to be made to enjoy worthy life as the genuine social beings, it is necessary above all to powerfully carry on the ideological revolution for remoulding their ideas along a revolutionary line and revolutionize and working-classize them.

It is the key to the successes in the revolution and construction to step up the ideological revolution and free the working people from the fetters of all outdated ideas and enhance their revolutionary zeal and consciousness.

When the masses of the working people rise up with revolutionary consciousness, deeply convinced of the justice of their cause, they can really display tremendous strength and can do whatever thing in this world.

Whether ideological revolution is carried to thorough fulfilment or not is directly linked with the problem of whether revolution is continued or not.

The weakening of the ideological revolution implies the increase of the bourgeois influence and the ideological disarmament before the enemy. If the ideological revolution is not strengthened constantly, the revolutionary consciousness and class consciousness of people are dulled, with the result that they can not distinguish the friends from the enemy and they cease to hate imperialism and class enemies, become loath to do work and make revolution, falling into indolence and slackness.

The Party and state of the working class should always put the ideological revolution, the work for revolutionizing men, in the first place and powerfully push ahead with it in order to achieve the victory of the revolution and in order that all the people may live a worthy life and fight a struggle as men of the revolutionary era.

What is basic in the ideological revolution is to firmly arm people with the great Juche idea.

The Juche idea based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and he decides everything is the only ideological pabulum that makes people independent and creative ones and leads them to fight staunchly on the one road of revolution.

For the revolutionaries to live and fight as required by the Juche idea is the very way leading them to revolution. The Juche idea is a weapon of struggle and a guiding banner that gives strength, wisdom, fighting spirit and courage to men either in the bloody struggle for casting off the chains of national and class subjugation or in the fruitful construction work for conquering nature and transforming society. Apart from the Juche idea, people can not live a life worthy of man nor fight as the revolutionary nor become the true master of their destiny.

The article stresses that the basic way of accelerating the ideological revolution and revolutionizing all the people lies in strengthening revolutionary organizational life and study among them.

The article goes on:

For ensuring the masses of the working people an independent and creative life it is also required to powerfully carry on the technical revolution and deliver them from difficult work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The essence of the technical revolution is to eliminate the fundamental differences in labour and free the working people from heavy labour. The technical revolution is not a mere technical, practical task to increase material wealth by developing technology and the productive forces. It is an important political task to free the working people, liberated from exploitation and oppression, even from the fetters of nature and ensure them complete social equality and independent and creative lives."

The policy of the technical revolution indicated by the great leader is a Juche-based revolutionary theory expounding the essence and character of the technical revolution and its position, placing the masses of the working people in the centre. This original theory opened wide a revolutionary way for making the working life of the masses of the working people always fruitful and happy.

The technical revolution is an important political task for freeing the working people even from the fetters of nature and ensuring them complete social equality and an independent and creative life.

As the great leader taught, the technical revolution is not a mere technical, practical task to increase material wealth by developing technology and the productive forces.

Technology and means of living, to all intents and purposes, are for the working masses and are meaningless apart from them. And it is the masses of the working people who develop technology and produce the means of living. Technology should strictly serve for ensuring the working people an independent and creative life.

The working class Party fighting for the freedom and happiness of the masses of the working people can successfully accomplish the cause of human emancipation only when it keeps a tight hold on the technical revolution as a political task.

The basic way of liberating the working people from toilsome work and ensuring them more complete equality in working life is to carry the three major tasks of the technical revolution to thorough fulfilment.

The policy of the three major tasks of the technical revolution laid down by the great leader is a unique policy of the technical revolution scientifically reflecting its essence and the law governing its development. This policy put forth by the respected and beloved leader indicated anew the tasks of the technical revolution at a new, higher stage which should be carried out after the realization of socialist industrialization and clearly showed the strategic tasks of the socialist construction for ensuring the complete victory of socialism.

Even after industrialization is carried out, the differences between heavy and light labour and the distinctions between the agricultural and industrial work remain and women are not completely freed from the household burdens.

Only when the three major tasks of the technical revolution are successfully carried out, will the toilsome work in the towns and the countryside be eliminated in the main, the class distinctions between the working class and peasantry in working life disappear and the women be freed from the burdens of kitchen and household chores. Thus, the work of the working people get easier and safer and they conduct more independent and creative activities.

To make the cultural life of the working people sound and revolutionary by energetically conducting the cultural revolution is an important struggle for ensuring them a worthy life.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The cultural revolution is a struggle to wipe out cultural backwardness, the legacy of the old society, and create a socialist and communist culture. Only when the cultural revolution is pushed forward vigorously, can all members of society become fully developed men of a communist type and their cultural demands satisfied."

People should discard the outdated ideas and firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary ideas of the working class and, at the same time, get rid of the cultural backwardness, a legacy of the old society, and attain high cultural and technical standards. Only then can they take part in the revolution and construction purposefully and consciously and fully enjoy an independent and creative life.

In this way, the working class Party which has seized power must energetically conduct the cultural revolution and do away with all cultural backwardness, create a new culture and satisfy the cultural demands of the working people. To this end, preferential efforts should be directed to education to rapidly develop science, literature and art and all other domains of cultural construction, while elevating the general cultural and technical standards of the working people, and, production culture and environment culture be well established and the socialist way of life thoroughly established.

The most important goal of cultural revolution is to intellectualize the whole society.

As the great leader propounded with his originality, intellectualizing the whole society means training all members of society, after their working-classization, to be fully developed communist type men with the cultural and technical standards of the university graduate.

The policy of intellectualizing the whole society is a bright blueprint for making all members of society able socialist builders possessed of many-sided and rich knowledge and a high standard of technique and eliminating the distinctions between mental and physical labour left over from the old exploiting society and a beacon brightly lighting the road of carrying the tasks of the cultural revolution to final accomplishment.

When the intellectualization of the whole society is carried into practice with success along with the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society, both the class distinctions and the differences in the cultural and technical standards will be completely removed, the people will be ensured complete social equality in cultural life and the general cultural and technical level of society will reach a fairly high stage.

To make the cultural revolution a success, we must carry through the line of building a socialist national culture.

To make the people the possessors of a culture of Party, revolutionary and working-class nature in the true sense of the words and guide them to live a simple and revolutionary life befitting men of the era of revolution, we must properly develop our national characteristics in the building of culture, correctly embody the ideas and demands of the working class, prevent the cultural infiltration of imperialism and strictly overcome the tendency to return to the past.

Noting that, in order to fully ensure the masses of working people an independent and creative life, we must powerfully push ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions alike, giving precedence to the ideological revolution, the article stresses:

When we vigorously advance along the road indicated by the idea and theory of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, the revolutionary theory which was evolved with the masses of working people strictly placed in the centre, the cause of human emancipation will be finally accomplished and the supreme ideal of the working masses on building a society in which all people work and are equally well off will be brilliantly realized. (KCNA)

(To be continued)

Great Programme Indicates Bright Road of Building New Fatherland

Analysis

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) on Mar. 22 dedicates an article to the 30th anniversary of the publication of "Twenty-Point Platform," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The article says:

"Twenty-Point Platform" made public by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and great thinker and theoretician, on March 23, 1946, was a great revolutionary banner of the building of a new democratic fatherland which brightly illumined a broad road for thoroughly purging the foreign imperialist aggression forces and home reactionary forces in our country and achieving the democratic development of society and the complete independence of the country after the liberation.

"Twenty-Point Platform" was an original platform of new type based on the basic principle of Juche philosophy that man is the master of all things and decides everything. It was a Juche-based revolutionary platform which was run through with the steadfast independent stand for carrying to accomplishment our revolutionary cause of liberating the people from the imperialist and feudal yoke and achieving the sovereignty of the nation and the independence of the country by the internal forces on the responsibility of the Korean people themselves under all circumstances and the creative stand for solving all questions arising in the revolutionary struggle in conformity with the conditions of our country.

The platform was one which inherited and developed "Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland" drawn up in person by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to suit the new circumstances of the liberated fatherland.

Publishing the platform, the respected and beloved leader clearly defined, first of all, the character of the unified government to be established by our people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"...A solution must be found to the problem of establishing a unified provisional government which is earnestly demanded by the Korean people.

The provisional government should be a genuine democratic government capable of fulfilling the desire of the entire Korean people."

The revolutionary task facing our people after the liberation was to fulfil the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

Therefore, it was a lawful requirement of our revolution that the unified government to be established by our people should be a people's power, a genuine democratic power exercising the people's democratic dictatorship.

The great leader's scientific formulation of the character of the unified government to be set up by our people was based on the revolutionary idea that dealt a decisive blow to all hues of reactionary classes who attempted to found a bourgeois republic in our liberated country and "left" opportunists who noisily called for the immediate establishment of the proletarian dictatorial regime and indicated the most correct solution to the question of power.

20-Point Platform

(1) To thoroughly liquidate all the remnants of Japanese imperialist rule from the political and economic life of Korea;

(2) To wage an implacable struggle against reactionary and anti-democratic elements at home and strictly ban the activities of fascist, anti-democratic political parties, organizations and individuals;

(3) To grant the entire people freedom of speech, the press, assembly and religion. To provide conditions for free activities to democratic political parties, trade unions, peasants' associations and other democratic social organizations;

(4) To see to it that the entire Korean people have the right and duty to form people's committees—the administrative organs responsible for all local affairs—through universal, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot;

(5) To grant equal rights to all citizens in political and economic life, irrespective of sex, religion or property status;

(6) To assert the inviolability of persons and their residence and protect by law the property of citizens and their private possessions;

(7) To abolish all laws and judicial organs which were in operation during the rule of Japanese imperialism and still retain its aftereffects, elect the people's judicial organs on democratic principles and grant the citizens at large equal legal rights;

(8) To develop industry, agriculture, transport and trade for the enhancement of the people's welfare;

(9) To nationalize big enterprises, transport services, banks, mines and forests;

(10) To allow and encourage free activity in private handicrafts and trade;

(11) To confiscate the land belonging to Japanese, the Japanese state, the traitors, and landlords who continue to rent out their land; abolish the tenant system and distribute among the peasants, free of charge, all the confiscated land, making it their property. To confiscate without compensation all irrigation facilities and place them under state control;

(12) To fix market prices for living necessaries to combat speculators and usurers;

(13) To institute a system of uniform, equitable taxation and introduce a progressive income-tax-system;

(14) To introduce an eight-hour working day for factory and office workers and fix minimum wages for them. To prohibit employment of children under 13 years of age and institute a six-hour working day for children of 13 to 16;

(15) To institute life insurance for factory and office workers and set up an insurance system for workers and enterprises;

(16) To introduce a system of universal compulsory education, and widely increase primary, secondary and specialized schools and colleges to be run by the state. To reform the system of public eduation in line with the democratic state system;

(17) To actively develop national culture, science and the arts, and increase the number of theatres, libraries, radio broadcasting stations and cinema houses;

(18) To set up special schools on a wide scale for training the personnel required in state organs and in all fields of the national economy;

(19) To encourage scientists and artists in their work and give them assistance; and

(20) To increase the number of state-run hospitals, stamp out epidemics and provide free medical care to the poor.

"Twenty-Point Platform" which defined all the political, economic and cultural tasks to be carried out by our people in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was a great programme of the era of Juche which indicated a correct way to our people for thoroughly realizing their long-cherished desire to achieve the complete independence of the country as the proud master of their own destiny.

The article underscores the great theoretical and practical significance of "Twenty-Point Platform," an immortal classic work of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician.

By brightly illumining the road of the entire Korean people, "Twenty-Point Platform," it says, became an immortal banner of the Korean revolution which closely rallied them under the banner of the great Juche idea and powerfully aroused them in the struggle for building a new fatherland and carried weighty significance for developing and strengthening our Party.

The significance of the work also lies in that it newly developed and enriched the revolutionary theory of the working class and powerfully inspired and stimulated the struggle of the world revolutionary people for achieving the national independence and the democratic development of society, stresses the article, and continues:

The correctness of "Twenty-Point Platform" personally authored and made public by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was powerfully demonstrated through the practice of the revolution and construction of our country and its invincible vitality was displayed to the full extent.

By vigorously advancing along the bright road indicated by the platform our people fulfilled the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in a most thoroughgoing manner in the northern half of the country in a brief period and changed the northern half of the Republic into the revolutionary democratic base.

By successfully pushing ahead with the socialist revolution and socialist construction on the solid foundation laid through the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, our people built on this land a socialist power in which the political and ideological unity of the whole society has been realized and which has a powerful independent national economy, strong defensive power for self-defence and blooming national culture. (KCNA)

News in Brief

* A 1976 working plan for cooperation in cinematography between the Ministry of Culture and Art of the DPRK and the State Film Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers was signed in Pyongyang on Mar. 12.

* A 1976-1980 long term trade agreement and a 1976 trade protocol on commodity delivery and payments between the Governments of the DPRK and the Albanian People's Republic were signed on Mar. 11.

* Simon Sabimbona, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Burundi to the DPRK, presented his credentials on Mar. 15 to vice-Premier Kang Ryang Uk.

* A Korean wrestling team left Pyongyang on Mar. 16 by plane to participate in the international wrestling competitions to be held in Bulgaria.

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Comrade Kong Jin Tae, vice-Premier of the Administration Council, left Pyongyang on Mar. 16 by plane to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the independence of Tunisia.

* An agreement on direct scientific and technical cooperation in agriculture between the Agricultural Committee of the DPRK and the Ministry of Agriculture and Foodstuff Industry of the Romanian Socialist Republic was signed in Pyongyang on Mar. 15.

* A trade union delegation of the DPRK headed by Pak Gon Chan, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, left Pyongyang on Mar. 17 by plane to attend the Sixth Convention of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions in Cairo.

* The Central People's Committee of the DPRK issued a decree on appointing Comrade Li In Chun as DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba.

* General O Jin U, Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, on Mar. 17 met the tourist group of the Naval Staff College of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by captain I.F. Quadir, its rector.

* The gymnastic team of the DPRK left Pyongyang on Mar. 19 by plane for Romania to participate in the second qualifying contests to the 21st Olympics.

* A delegation of "The Study Group for the Expansion of Economic, Cultural and Friendly Relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" of the French National Assembly headed by Pierre-Bernard Couste, Member of the Sub-Committee of the External Policy Committee of the French National Assembly, and Chairman of "the study group," arrived in Pyongyang on Mar. 19 by plane.

* An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the Governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Upper Volta was signed recently.

* An agreement on commodity delivery for 1976-1980 and a protocol on trade for 1976 between the DPRK and the Republic of Cuba were signed.

* A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Cho Yong Nam, vice-Chairman of its Central Committee, left Pyongyang on Mar. 20 for a visit to the People's Republic of Benin.

* The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of the DPRK arranged a photo exhibition and a film show on Mar. 22 at the People's Palace of Culture on the occasion of the 11th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

* A Korean boxing team left Pyongyang on Mar. 23 by plane to take part in international boxing competitions in Mongolia. (KCNA)

Growing Production of Consumer Goods in DPRK

The following is a fragmentary presentation of what the DPRK's light industry, poultry and fisheries are today as the steady improvement of the material and cultural life of the people is the supreme principle governing all activities of the Government of the DPRK.

Light Industry

The light industry of Korea has made a fast development with the assistance of the powerful heavy industry.

Short as its history is, the light industry is proud of the great speed of its development.

The Six-Year Plan target of textiles was beaten before all other goals—2 years ahead of schedule.

At the end of August last year, the output of textiles stood 1.8 times, underwear 1.5 times, sweaters and jackets 5.6 times and footwear 2.2 times the figures of 1970.

The light industry strictly depends on the home raw material and fully meets the demand of the people for consumer goods by itself.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has taught as follows:

"Thanks to our energetic struggle to implement the Party's line of economic construction, we have gained great successes in the development of both heavy and light industry."

In accordance with the basic line of economic construction on giving priority to heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture and the wise policy of developing the large-scale central industry and the medium- and small-scale local industry in parallel, light industrial factories have mushroomed to cover the whole country.

The share of the local industry is nearly a half in the nation's production of mass consumption goods.

Today the local industry factories are carrying out comprehensive mechanization and automation with the powerful assistance of heavy industry and great quantities of their products are exported.

The light industry has reached a new, higher stage during the period of the Six-Year Plan.

The knitting industry has made a leaping progress in line with the Party's policy of dressing the working people chiefly in knitwear.

Over 1,000 samples of cloths suited to the climatic conditions of the country and sentiments of the people were secured in a brief period. Among them are over 400 samples of colours and 240 samples of patterns for men's and women's dresses. There are also over 130 new kinds of patterned and coloured vinalon suit material, 56 kinds of different-coloured overcoat material and 291 kinds of summer cloths.

Meanwhile, the clothing factories have begun producing dresses in various fashions with coloured and patterned cloths of high quality.

Before liberation the country's textile output per capita was no more than 14 centimetres.

But, today the country produces various kinds of coloured fabrics so that everyone can dress colourfully as they wish in each season.

There are in the country such large-scale textile mills as the Pyongyang Textile Mills, the Kusong Textile Mill and the Hamhung Woolen Textile Mill and every county has medium- and small-scale textile mills.

Supported by the powerful engineering industry, the textile mills have equipped themselves with modern technique. They have all kinds of equipment for dyeing, printing, processing and after-treatment needed to make cloths more pretty and more durable.

The textile industry which had produced only cotton fabrics in the past has developed today into an independent and modern industry producing not only cotton fabrics but also synthetic chemical fibre textiles, woolen textiles, silk and flax cloths.

A powerful technical innovation drive has been conducted in light industry, which helped raise the number of the revolution of a spindle to 12,000-15,000 per minute and introduce looms without shuttles. This alone provided an additional capacity of 100,000 spindles and reserve for weaving 100 million more metres of cloth.

A big innovation has been effected also in the production of articles for domestic use and foodstuffs for freeing women from the heavy burdens of household chores.

A vigorous drive to increase the variety and quantity of mass consumption goods and raise their quality is now under way in the light industry factories.

A new variety of kitchen utensils appeared these days in department stores and household articles shops in Pyongyang.

Joy and happiness are read on the faces of women buying various kinds of white and bright yellow-coloured dishes, vacuum-boiled rice boxes and electric rice cookers, refrigerators and washing machines for domestic use.

At every workshop the flames of the speed battle rise high to turn out a greater quantity of kitchen utensils of diverse variety.

The workers and technicians of the aluminum goods factory are producing a large quantity of vacuum-boiled rice boxes of various types, pooling their wisdom and efforts.

Electric rice cookers, vacuum-boiled rice boxes plus washing machines and refrigerators greatly relieve the women from the burdens of kitchen chores. Various machines for domestic use are to be seen in every home.

Popular measures for promotion of the well-being of the working people are also employed one after another as the production grows as the socialist system is consolidated.

The tax system, a hangover of the old society, was abolished on April 1, 1974. Also the prices of manufactured goods have been cut down by a wide margin—30 per cent on an average, 50 per cent at the maximum.

Poultry

The poultrymen in the DPRK are now raising the daily egg output to 145 per cent as against the daily average toward the end of last year.

True to the teaching of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung on regularizing production and lowering costs at the chicken plants, the Mangyongdae, Sungho, March 8 and Tokchon Chicken Plants and other chicken plants in different parts of the country are waging a vigorous drive to cut the cost per egg by making the best of the production potentialities and turning out more eggs with less feed.

The workers of the plant have actively striven to tend a larger flock of chickens per worker by speeding up the mechanization and automation of production processes. As a result, the number of workers each tending over 10,000 chickens has increased.

These days they have increased the daily egg production by 90,000 above the daily average at the end of last year.

The workers of the Sungho Chicken Plant are further raising the egg-laying rate by doing well the formation of flocks and producing good-quality feed in large quantity by themselves.

The assorted feed mills in different parts of the country are striving to supply assorted feed of high quality in large quantity to the chicken plants.

The Maram Assorted Feed Mill has introduced many technical innovation proposals into production and is daily turning out 90 more tons of assorted feed than the daily average at the end of last year.

The modern chicken plants and assorted feed mills, built in different parts of the country, are making a contribution to the improvement of the people's living.

Fishery

March 22 is fishermen's day in the DPRK. The DPRK is a maritime country, bounded by the sea on three sides. Then the fishery holds an important place in the country.

The fishermen all over the country greeted their holiday with pride in having beaten the first quarter year fishing target more than two months ahead of schedule.

The great leader also has taught:

"Fishing has a great importance for the improvement of the people's living conditions."

The fisheries of the country has made fast progress under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader.

As of the end of August last year, it grew 1.5 times as against 1970.

The country attained the Six-Year Plan target of marine products one and a half year ahead of schedule.

In the DPRK, modern fishing bases have been built at the big and small ports on the eastern and western coasts.

Modern large ships are produced in great number at the powerful ship-building bases.

Under the benevolent love and wise leadership of the fatherly leader who is concerned for supplying greater quantities of fishes to the people, the fisheries is possessed of big fleets of large, modern and universal boats including 3,750-ton stern trawlers and 5,000-ton and 10,000-ton ships.

A scientific fishing system has been established.

With the help of modern oceanic observation boats and special detective boats the fishermen conduct mobile fishing operations suited to the aquatic resources and the movement of fishes aboard all-weather motor vessels.

Net, rope and various other fishing tackle are produced at the powerful fishing tackle production bases which have taken shape. And the fish catch is boosted with the introduction of light fishing tackle.

Fish freezing and processing industry are making a rapid development in the country today.

Modern refrigerating plants have been built at the fishing ports on the eastern and western coasts and medium- and small-size freezing stores built in the mountainous areas in accordance with the lofty intention of the fatherly leader to introduce refrigeration into fish processing and modernize it.

And refrigerating plants and freezing stores have been built in towns and workers' settlements to bring into shape a cold storage system covering the whole country from the production centres to the consumer areas.

As a result, now the fisheries hauls over 20,000 tons of fishes at maximum a day in the inshore and deep sea.

Especially, the fishermen on the east coast chalked up a record by catching a day through the vigorous speed battle more than 20,400 tons of fish, over 4,300 tons more than the peak of daily fish catch at the end of last year.

The workers of the Sinchang, Tanchon and Ryongdae Fishery Stations in South Hamgyong Province carried out their first three months' plan at over 200 per cent.

Each circular mooring net fishing boat is scooping 300 to 400 tons of fish by giving priority to scientific shoal detection and combining seine fishing and purse net fishing. Such miracle is reported from many fisheries offices in the province.

The fishermen in Kangwon Province caught in the first five days of the month 1.6 times as much fish as that in the same period of last year.

The fishermen in North Hamgyong Province increased fish catch 3.6 times in the first 40 days of this year as against the corresponding period of last year.

The fishermen in different parts of the country have upped fish catch 2.9 times by 3,750-ton large-size stern trawlers, 2.2 times by 450-ton trawlers and 2.1 times by 150 hp seine boats compared with the same period last year.

During the next long-term plan period the country will capture the height of five million tons of marine products. (KCNA)

The DPRK is well known for its large-scale coastal and pelagic fishing. This photo shows workers of the Songdowon Fishery Office hauling fishes.

A view of the Shinuiju Textile Mills

DPRK's Economy Developing under Banner of Juche Idea (3)

Juche Precludes Flunkeyism

(Continued from No. 781 issue)

A powerful struggle for socialist construction is unthinkable apart from "the reunification of the home country", the supreme aspiration of the Korean nation. The Korean people had to suffer all kinds of insults and humiliation under the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists. As a result, they are deadset against any interference of outside forces in their internal affairs.

The country has been artificially divided by the outside forces. This is why the goal of independent, peaceful reunification is a powerful moral stimulus. The peasants are willing to reserve rice for south Korean peasants, and workers in cities are increasing their savings for south Korean workers, in anticipation of the reunification of the country. In this way people at large take active part in economization campaigns. The economization campaigns shows clearly how the people respect President Kim Il Sung who is always concerned about the south Korean people under the Pak Jung Hi fascist regime. In addition, these campaigns represent the essence of the "Juche idea" which demands independent settlement of all problems.

The name "General Kim Il Sung" as the leader of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggles, is, needless to say, the symbol of national resistance to foreign domination.

Energetic work is under way in order to embody the Juche idea. It expresses the spirit of self-reliance of the Korean people which were once plagued with flunkeyist ideas and subjected to interference by big powers through their history. Degeneralized foreign cultures now prevail over the traditional national culture in south Korea. In order to free south Korea from the outside forces, they in the north are unfolding massive campaigns to dye the entire society with the Juche idea after the publication of the July 4 north-south joint statement, in preparation for national reunification.

The ideological revolution, which expresses the Chollima spirit, is a driving force of development, together with technical revolution to eliminate distinctions in labour and the cultural revolution to raise the cultural level of society.

Intellectuals play a very important role in socialist construction. The socialist construction of the country must be conducted at a high pace, at a time when the DPRK is required to carry heavy military burdens, with the foreign nuclear bases just south of the Military Demarcation Line directed at the DPRK for a quarter of a century.

President Kim Il Sung said that hot discussions were held on how to deal with intellectuals, looking back upon the 30-year history of the Workers' Party of Korea. He said that the discussion reached the conclusion that good care should be taken of the intellectuals as it is required to form a united front with intellectuals and national capitalists in south Korea with a different social system.

The DPRK introduced last year an 11-year compulsory education system (one pre-school year, four primary school years and six secondary school years).

Emphasized here is the essential concept of the Juche idea that the masses of people are masters in revolution and construction and that they are a propelling force of revolution and construction.

President Kim Il Sung is always among the people. He sits knee to knee with farmers and workers so as to settle technological and ideological problems, to give full play to potentialities. Cadres are told to do work, relying on the masses of people and to uphold the principle that a superior should help inferiors.

It can be said that, in a sense, President Kim Il Sung is the very incarnation of democracy, who links the top political and administrative structures with the grassroots masses. Therefore, the President enjoys the deep reverence and trust of the masses of the people.

As President Kim Il Sung teaches, a "big red family" atmosphere pervades the society.

It can be said that Kimilsungism enables all nations to liquidate national inequality and achieve full growth and development, and prevents small nations from being swallowed up by big nations. It is a unique theory reflecting the trends of the third world toward independence.

Since the beginning of the 1970's, the DPRK has been making efforts to strengthen solidarity with the third world countries and rejecting reliance on big powers, in order to promote the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The DPRK appears in the international arena as a symbol of the third world countries developing their economies with their own strength.

(Concluded)

Corruption Links U.S., Japan and S. Korea

The Lockheed bribery case, Gulf Oil Company's payoffs and CIA's gift of a bullet-proof limousine to the traitor Pak Jung Hi have been exposed in succession. The exposure has greatly shocked the recipient.

Dubious Relations

Close relations between the Pak Jung Hi puppet "regime" and Japanese monopolies and politicians were also exposed to public view more clearly through the Lockheed scandal.

There are three channels in the complex relations between south Korea and Japan.

The first channel is between the traitor Pak himself and Fujino, president of Mitsubishi Corporation. Fujino is on intimate terms with Pak, calling him "Pak" and ringing him up from his office in Tokyo. He was in Seoul at the invitation of Pak on the day when Pak's wife was assassinated.

The ties between Kishi (former Premier of Japan)-Mitsubishi zaibatsu and Kishi-Nisseki (affiliated with Caltex)-Honam Oil Company (an affiliated company of Caltex in south Korea)-Pak Jung Hi, are in the category of this channel.

Fujino was eager to approach the south Korean "government" for the purpose of speeding up Mitsubishi's advances into south Korea. Meantime, he had an opportunity of making Mitsubishi attain a leading position in trade with south Korea, when Mitsubishi was asked for a commercial loan by Kim Son Gon who, belonging to the anti-Kim Jong Pil faction, was former treasurer of "the Republican Party" and was in the nerves of the Pak "regime", enjoying Pak's confidence.

Treating Fujino as an advisor, Pak Jung Hi asked advice from him in building the Pohang Steel Mill. Thus, main plants were delivered by Mitsubishi.

Also, orders for subway rolling stock in Seoul were awarded to Mitsubishi, despite the fact that the order had been informally placed with Mitsui & Company. This transaction is said to have been done by Pak himself with a view to making up for Mitsubishi's failure to contract for the export of equipment necessary for the nationalization project of the south Korean railroads. The contract was won by a consortium of European enterprises.

The rolling stock was purchased at $214,000 per a coach despite the fact that such a coach was priced at $100,000 in Japan.

An understandable explanation was made by an executive of a certain trading company in Japan, who said "Thanks to its pay-offs to the south Korean 'government', representing 10% of the total contract price, Mitsubishi was able to close bargains with the south Korean side."

The second channel is between Li Hu Rak-Samsong zaibatsu (the biggest one in south Korea) and Mitsui zaibatsu in Japan. Remarkable advances were made by Mitsui into "the Masan Free Export Zone" in Kyongsang Province. Pak Jung Hi has close relations with Mitsui, through the then vice premier Kim Yu Taek and the then president of Hanguk Ilbo (south Korean newspaper) Chang Gi Yong. The ties between Mitsui and Samsong also stem from the close link between Chang Gi Yong and Li Byon Chol, president of Samsong. And Kim Dong Jo, the then "ambassador" to Japan, called a servant of Li Byon Chol, has strong connections with Kishi. It is said that Mitsui offers even a plush private residence to the south Korean "ambassador."

Li Hu Rak, who was former chief secretary to Pak Jung Hi and former chief of the "KCIA", had intimate connections with Mitsui. He was approached actively by all Japanese enterprises in south Korea, because he held an important position in the Pak "regime" and was serving as a spokesman of Samsong.

The third channel is the biggest one involving Tanaka, former Premier of Japan. The old pro-Seoul lobbyists headed by Kishi and his brother Sato, former Premiers of Japan were being replaced by new lobbyists such as the Osano-Sanwa group (Japan), which plans to develop Cheju Island; Teijin (Japan)-Samsong, planning to develop Walker Hill; Toyota (biggest car-maker of Japan)-Sinjin zaibatsu and Samsong-C. Itoh & Co. (Japan)-Ohira, Japanese Finance Minister.

"Aid"—Hotbed

It is said that Tanaka and Osano, in particular, hold a key position among them. The traitor Pak Jung Hi must be eager to make new relations with pro-Seoul Japanese lobbyists, in keeping with a shift of power from Tanaka to Miki.

The maintenance of the Pak Jung Hi puppet "regime" is unthinkable apart from U.S. and Japanese "aid", and its existence is inseparable from corruption and irregularities.

Corruption and irregularities rampant in south Korea result from the colonial domination by U.S. imperialism and also from nature of the Pak Jung Hi puppet "regime."

U.S. imperialism is bent on protecting the landed classes and fostering the comprador capitalists in south Korea, regarding them as the political mainstay of their plan to make south Korea a colonial military base and also as the class basis of the Pak "regime."

The policy of developing comprador capitalists was enforced by (1) selling confiscated property left by the Japanese imperialists at the time of their surrender, and state-owned enterprises to them, (2) making them monopolize "aid" goods and technology and (3) granting them financial privileges. U.S. imperialism and the puppet "regime" then held the right to manage these matters. These steps resulted in forming close relations between the puppet "regime" and the comprador capitalists (zaibatsu), which in turn gave rise to widespread corruption.

Confiscated property was then sold to the present Samsong, Kaepung, Samho and other zaibatsu, the property which represented over 80% of all the property in once Korea right after the liberation.

The U.S. policy to foster zaibatsu was increasingly intensified with the disposal as the start and "aid" as a lever. And the collateral funds from the sale of "aid" goods became a source of political contribution, too.

The "aid" from the U.S. and Japan to the Pak "regime" prepared the soil for corruption and irregularities in south Korea. "Aid" goods from the U.S. are allocated to the comprador capitalists through the Agency for International Dzvelopment, a field organization there, and the puppet "regime". And payments for them were deposited as collateral funds. Eighty per cent of the deposits were assigned for military expenses, and the rest was channeled by the puppet authorities into comprador capitalists as funds, who made political donations to the puppet "regime".

With these political privileges, zaibatsu in south Korea obtained access to "government" funds, U.S. "aid" funds and financial funds, in the course of its formation. Moreover, they monopolized supply of products and raw materials. Giving privileges to the comprador capitalists, the Pak puppet "regime" was able to procure political funds.

As frantic efforts to bite off the "aid" have been made by the Pak clique since the traitor Pak usurped the puppet power, a number of south Korean enterprises, which introduced foreign capital, became "unprofitable".

The case of "South Korea Aluminum Firm" is a good example: Japanese enterprises "Tomen", "Showa Denko" and "Hitachi Seisakusho" jointly invested a capital of $14.8 million in establishing the firm which was supposed to produce 15,000 tons of aluminum a year. But, only $7.56 million was really invested, and the rest was distributed among the traitor Pak, his aides and pro-Seoul Japanese lobbyists.

In this way, one-third of the total "aid" and of the private loans to south Korea have been bitten off, according to an official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

Japan should stop "aiding" the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, as Japanese "aid" is one of the main causes of corruption and irregularities in both Japanese and south Korean government and fusion between them.

Shown here is the "Masan Free Export Zone," a virtual Japanese settlement, which serves the Japanese as a bridgehead for reinroad into south Korea.

S. Korean People Saddled With "Heavy Taxes"

President Kim Il Sung, who is always deeply concerned to make the lives of the Korean people more affluent and happier, took the epochal, historic step of completely abolishing taxation, the first one of its kind in human history, in the DPRK on March 21, 1974, two years ago.

Thanks to the great love and solicitude shown again by the fatherly leader, the Korean people became the world's first people to be freed from the tax burdens once and for all.

However, this happiness and this joy are not shared by the brothers and sisters in the southern half of the same land. They are suffering from heavy tax imposition.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The people have been totally impoverished. Nevertheless, south Korea's rulers are exacting increasing taxes from the working people to cover their huge military expenditures."

Owing to the harsh extortion by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who try to financially back up the maintenance of the reactionary military fascist rule by bleeding the people white, today the south Korean people are subjected to the unimaginable hardships of living.

The number of kinds of taxes alone is enough to show what a heavy tax burden the south Korean people are shouldering today.

Among the basic kinds of taxes in south Korea there are so-called "central tax" including such taxes as income tax and business tax. Besides, there are "local tax" including population tax and property tax collected in every local area. There are 39 kinds of taxes in all.

When many miscellaneous taxes are added to them, the number of kinds of taxes levied upon the south Korean people runs into several hundreds, too many to count.

Due to numerous kinds of taxes trumped up by the puppet clique, the south Korean people are most harshly plundered today.

Compared with 1960, the year before traitor Pak Jung Hi seized power in the puppet regime, the number of kinds of taxes increased 2.4 times in 1965, 13.5 times in 1970 and as many as 42.3 times in 1975.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique plan to wrest from the people this year 1,808,800 million *won*, 68.7 per cent greater than last year's figure, as the "central tax" alone by drastically increasing tax imposition.

In addition to this, the puppet clique scheme to exact 186,400 million *won* as "local tax" from the people.

The puppet clique imposed a large amount of taxes which the south Korean people can hardly bear and are intensifying the brigandish plunder.

The gangsters marked off the period from November last year to January this year as a "period for clearing taxes in arrears" in Taegu area and herded out all the underlings in this area to collect the taxes, setting the "amount of tax collection" at over 5 million *won* for the "chiefs" of all the tax offices over 2 million *won* for the "section chiefs" and over 1 million *won* for rank-and-file tax officials.

Such criminal plunder was committed in Kwangju area, too. The puppet clique formed three "mobile teams" with vicious hooligans and let them ransack every house in the residential quarters, wrest everything from the poor people and stick "seizure" writs to household goods at random for three months till February. These are only one or two instances.

The south Korean people are squeezed not only through taxation but also by "savings" and "bonds." The goal of "savings" set by the puppet clique for this year is 2,030,000 million *won*.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's intensified extortion of the south Korean people is aimed at speeding up war preparations and the militarization of the south Korean economy in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression.

This is clearly proved by the fact that the bandits increased defence expenditures, the direct military spendings in the puppet government's budget for this year, to 704,400 million *won*, nearly double last year's figure.

The south Korean people can not free themselves from the present misery unless they sweep away the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, ferocious fascist hangmen, military hooligans and vicious exploiters and plunderers.

Largest-Scale 'S. Korea-U.S. Joint Amphibious Exercise' Staged

The U.S. imperialists have been staging a large-scale provocative exercise called "joint south Korea-U.S. naval amphibious mobile exercise" on the East Sea of Korea from March 25 with the mobilisation of the aggression forces including Marines and ships from their Seventh Fleet and south Korean puppet forces, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

Quoting an official statement of a spokesman of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the report said that this war gamble codenamed "Maulex" would be "the largest in scale in several years" and a division strength of Marines of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces "specialising in landing operations" would participate in it.

Earlier, a radio in Seoul reported that the offensive aircraft carrier "Midway" of the U.S. imperialists, escorted by three destroyers, left Yokosuka of Japan, an advance and attacking base of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, for the East Sea of south Korea to take part in this criminal mobile exercise.

The helicopter carrier "Tripoli" and two other naval ships belonging to the U.S. Seventh Fleet with more than 3,500 men aboard also participate in the exercise. They arrived at the port of Pusan on March 19.

The afore-said foreign press report added that this large-scale joint naval amphibious mobile exercise would be unprecedentedly long covering 28 days. Noteworthy is the fact that the 1,400-men U.S. Third Marine Division stationed in Okinawa are participating in the operation. They already arrived in Pohang, south Korea on March 24.

Since the U.S. debacle in Vietnam, the U.S. forces have been further built up and reinforced not only in south Korea but also in Okinawa, the largest American military base in Asia, directed at the Korean Peninsula. The command of the U.S. First Marine Flying Corps has been moved to Okinawa from Iwakuni in Mainland Japan. Military drills are increasingly intensified by the Marine Corps, simulating a real war in Korea.

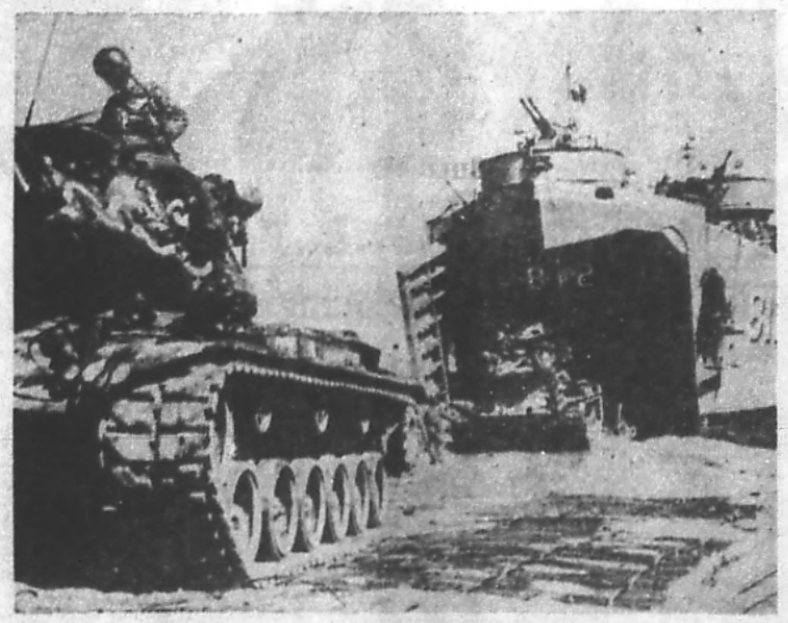
The Japanese Defense Agency was not informed in advance of the Marines' transfer to Pohang. This proves that in accordance with the U.S.-Japan "joint operation system" the U.S. forces stationed in Japan are allowed to use their bases in Japan at will without prior consultation with the Japanese authorities for an operational action in Korea. Japan's involvement in the present joint exercise is based on this clear fact.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors continue bringing into south Korea weapons of mass destruction including nuclear weapons and military equipment and deploying them in the area near the Military Demarcation Line and staging more frequently provocative exercises of offensive operations against the northern half these days.

In early March they staged a large-scale "south Korea-U.S. joint air raid and nosedive operation" on the simulated conditions of an attack on the northern half with the mobilisation of the "F-111" fighter-bombers they had brought into south Korea at the end of February and then staged a large-scale offensive mobile exercise called "Yellow Dragon Operation" in the Kangrung area southeast of the Military Demarcation Line by setting in motion their air and ground forces stationed in south Korea and puppet naval and air forces.

Now, the tripartite U.S.-Japan-south Korea military alliance is put into effect, in compliance with the "Pacific doctrine" declared by U.S. President Ford.

The U.S. imperialists must desist from running hogwild, stop at once the reckless war rackets and quit south Korea without delay, taking along their aggression troops and lethal weapons.



The U.S. troops and the puppet south Korean army stage an aggressive "joint landing exercise" in a simulated surprise attack on the north.

Military Drills In Review

Listed below are joint military exercises conducted by the U.S., Japan and south Korea from January to March this year:

Jan. 6 to 31: The puppet south Korean navy conducted "firing exercises" on the sea off Koje-do Island in the South Sea.

Jan. 12: The U.S. forces stationed in Okinawa disclosed that a number of U.S. military planes based at Kadena air force base there were engaged in "terrain familiarizing training" in a simulated attack on the Korean Peninsula.

Jan. 15: The Pak Jung Hi clique conducted "civil defense exercises" across south Korea involving 35 cities and 122 up, myon and other local administrative units.

Feb. 19 to 24: The puppet south Korean navy conducted "firing exercises" on the sea off Kunsan City in North Cholla Province.

Feb. 25: The Pak clique staged a large-scale maneuver "suppression operation," mobilizing police, "homeland defense reserve forces," "civil defense corps," the air and ground forces and the navy.

Mar. 1 to 5: The U.S. navy and the Japan's "Maritime Self-Defense Force" staged "anti-submarine joint drills" in the open sea near Japan.

Mar. 5: The U.S. forces stationed in south Korea and the puppet south Korean forces conducted the "joint air-raid and nosedive operation" in the area north of Seoul near the 38th Parallel. Participating in the operation were the U.S. air force, including ultra-modern "F-111" fighter-bombers, and the U.S. and south Korean ground forces, including infantry and artillery units.

Mar. 8 to 18: The U.S. forces and the puppet south Korean forces conducted a joint maneuver "Operation Yellow Dragon" in the Kangrung area in Kangwon Province, mobilizing the U.S. second infantry division and the air force and the puppet south Korean ground, sea and air forces.

Mar. 25: The south Korea-U.S. joint military exercise "Operation Maulex" started.

Chongryun Hits "Maulex"

Yun Sang Chol, chief of the International Bureau of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), issued a statement on March 24 denouncing the military exercise presently being staged in the East Sea by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. The statement follows in part:

The so-called south Korea-U.S. joint "landing operation" exercise, named "Maulex," in the East Sea started on March 25, to continue for a period of 28 days, the longest and largest they have conducted ever before, to provoke a new war in Korea by increasing tension.

This is another challenge to the people of Korea and to the peoples of the rest of the world. We, with national indignation, pungently denounce this aggressive and more undisguised war provocation by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, who are playing up the fictitious "threat of southward invasion".

These war provcation rackets by the U.S. imperialists according to the "new Pacific doctrine" stem from their intention to enforce their policy of aggression and war while maintaining their occupation of south Korea and to perpetuate the division of Korea.

But, their vicious war manoeuvres are no more than their lastditch effort to stave off their decline at any cost. The more frantic they run, the far bitterer criticisms they must face not only from the Korean people but also from the world's peace-loving people.

We strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique discontinue the dangerous war provocation manoeuvres at once and withdraw their aggressive troops from south Korea without delay after dissolving the "UN Command" to comply with the UN resolution.

Korea Flashpoint

The Land of Morning Calm has become a most dangerous flashpoint in the world, as the military buildup in south Korea has reached frantic proportions, gravely menacing peace not only in the Far East but also in the rest of the earth. Pitted against the non-nuclear-armed Democratic People's Republic of Korea are the thermonuclear-armed United States of America and its puppet regime in Seoul. Disturbingly self-evident is their resolve to start a new war as the sole option to tide over their current crisis.

The U.S. has deployed in south Korea a total of 661-686 nuclear warheads and a total of 327-352 means for their delivery, including an estimated 25-50 nuclear mines sown in the DMZ. Use of these nuclear arms will eventually lead to a world war, spelling incalculable consequences for mankind.

Of the delivery systems newly-introduced "Lance" and "Pershing" missiles have the whole of the northern half clearly within their range and "F-111s" and "F-4 Phantoms" have the capacity to conduct long-range operations deep within there. According to brasshats in Washington and Seoul, these weapons will be committed in a massive first-strike, paving the way for the following thrusts by land troops. Needless to say, Guam- and Okinawa-based "B-52s" will join in the strategic saturation bombings.

After the "successful air-raids," U.S. Marine Corps amphibious units and puppet Marines will spearhead the landing on coastal areas, as shown in the March 25-April 18 "Maulex" exercise going on in south Korea with the participation of the U.S. 7th Fleet. To support their landing operations, "Harpoon" anti-ship missiles are to be fired at the defending naval vessels, U.S. and puppet war planners project.

Timed to coincide with the landing, they will carry out breaking through the defence line along the DMZ with full force, for which "Honest John" and "Seargent" missiles will be mobilized to "incapacitate" the sentinels of the Korean People's Army and its defense installations set up at the front line.

With "F-111s" and "F-4 Phantoms" providing support to the attacking troops, the GIs and puppet forces will use "TOW" anti-tank missiles and detonate nuclear mines. Their mission will be capture of strategic points and occupation of the whole land by mopping up the remnant forces.

Since 1950 the U.S. has spent 38 billion dollars in south Korea on all forms of military and economic support and more than 1.8 billion dollars in military aid since 1971, to prepare for a preemptive attack on the north. The current military spending by the puppet regime is nearly 1.5 billion dollars, twice the figure of the northern half.

The "modernization" of the puppet armed forces is near completion, with the 600,000 regulars and 2,500,000 militiamen forming the mercenaries for U.S. operations, while civilians and students are forced to undergo military training.

The U.S. war moves have been highlighted by the latest relocation of the First Marine Aircraft Wing from Iwakuni, Japan to Okinawa, a strong indication of possible Japanese role in a new round of war on the Korean Peninsula. This unit is mainly composed of "Harriers" dubbed as the most powerful aircraft for aerial fights and ground support attacks, in particular on a mountainous terrain.

U.S. Marines are receiving a special training in use of skies for amphibious purposes, ostensively a lesson from the last Korean War. The northern part of Korea is well known as the most snowy in the Far East.

These frantic war preparations are one thing and the defence power of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and their determination to repulse any war attacks are the other thing. Ample sign shows the failure to frighten the Korean people and the U.S. invaders and their mercenaries will not return alive.

The wisest course of action for Washington and Seoul is to dismantle the nuclear arms and bases in south Korea and have U.S. troops withdrawn from there if they want to ease tensions and see the Land of Morning Calm become what it should be according to its people's paramount aspirations.

'S. Korea's Most Dangerous Man'

—*Washington Post*—

The U.S. paper "Washington Post" March 19 carried an editorial sharply criticizing the fascist dictatorial rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and branding the traitor as the "most dangerous man" of south Korea. Follow the exerpts from the editorial:

A dangerous man is on the loose in South Korea, one who threatens to provoke internal upheaval and to cost his country the support of its leading foreign ally. Indeed, given the ruthless centralization of power in Seoul, this man is in a position to do more damage to Korea's stability and security than any other figure. He is, of course, South Korean President Park Chung Hee.

President Park is as spoiled a despot as any ruling today. He started his political career unexceptionably enough. But the narrowness of his electoral victory over Kim Dae Jung in 1971—a contest in which his party extorted $3 million from Gulf Oil alone—apparently frightened him. He reacted over the next two years by turning South Korea into a personal dictatorship. Meanwhile he played on the solicitude many Americans have felt for his country since the Korean War, and on the gratitude some Americans expressed for his help in Vietnam, and he got the United States at once to build up his army and ignore the increasingly repressive quality of his rule.

The other day a dozen or so brave Koreans gathered in a church in Seoul to read a "declaration of decency and national salvation." They asked President Park to resign so that democracy could be restored. The group included his old nemesis Kim Dae Jung and leaders of South Korea's Christian community. Arrested promptly, they are evidently to be charged with plotting to overthrow the government. If convicted, they could be executed—eight other Korean political challengers were executed last year. The arrests are described as the last gasp of the political opposition. This does not mean that political opposition will end but that it will be forced underground. President Park offers no alternative.

Now, President Ford laid hands on President Park with a visit a year or so back. Secretary of State Kissinger's position, that Mr. Park's geopolitical role is too important for the United States to take issue with the way he runs the country, is all too well known. Still, it is dangerous and dishonorable for the Ford administration to remain silent about President Park's domestic savagery. Administration mumbling notwithstanding, this is not the United States' only choice.

We do not believe that the United States should abandon the South Korean people or otherwise act in a way that would tempt war. But we do believe that the administration's permissive tolerance of Korean police rule, far from allowing American officials to wield a softening influence by quiet diplomacy, has simply permitted President Park to tighten his grip. We suspect that President Park is laughing up his sleeve at Gerald Ford and Henry Kissinger and the American people. He is telling himself that there is no assault on American values that the United States cannot be conned into condoning in the name of anti-communism. If the administration cannot bring itsel to set President Park straight, then the Congress, which controls the funds that keep him afloat, should do so on its own.

New York Times

The March 12 issue of the U.S-paper "New York Times" in an editorial article said that the Pak Jung Hi "regime" has long stamped out the elementary democratic freedom in south Korean society and recently the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique cast into prison many democratic figures through a wholesale arrest of people who are discontented with the dictatorial regime.

The paper expressed discontent with the remarks of Ford that the United States would continue to give military aid to the unprestigious and despotic dictatorial regime of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime in south Korea.

South Korea 1975: Year of Cynicism (3)

By American Methodist Minister

(Continued from the previous issue)

3. Growing Cynicism about U. S. Role

When President Park locked his dictatorship in place last spring he knew that even if his friends were few, they were the ones who counted. He was right. The responses from the political corridors of Washington and Tokyo, like the reactions from international banking circles, have ranged from the positive to the superlative. With such friends in the right places, Park can minimize the recent North Korean victories in the United Nations and at the Conference of Non-Aligned Nations in Peru.

The late October visit to Seoul of eight U.S. Congressmen illustrates Park's ability to win and retain the right friends. The delegation, headed by Rep. John M. Murphy, a New York Democrat and Korean War veteran, was wined and dined in the fanciest (American-built) hotel, steered to the most luxurious (Japanese-built) office buildings and country clubs, and puffed up with the ROK regime's freshest anti-communist rhetoric. On departure, Murphy heaped praise on Prime Minister Kim Jong Pil and his other hosts, describing them as "men who cherish their democratic freedom: (sic). He promised continued strong U.S. military and economic support for Park.

Few South Koreans are surprised anymore by such blessings of the Park regime by American visitors. For Murphy's group was only one of hundreds of U.S. political and academic groups invited to Seoul by government-related bodies last year to "see things first hand." In fact, the only ordinary Koreans they meet first hand are waiters, hostesses, chauffeurs and caddies. As a result, their observations of South Korean society, highly publicized in all ROK media, are creating growing disillusionment among the people. "It's like some one seeing a prison with flowers around it and saying, 'The prisoners must be very happy,'" said a Korean journalist about Murphy's tour.

The ROK government, however, is not the only institution providing window dressing for repression. Like the bankers and businessmen with whom they work most closely, the U.S. and Japanese embassies are also doing their best. Minimizing economic difficulties and soft-pedaling repression are only part of the embassies' roles. Embassy spokesmen often openly show their partiality towards the ROK government and their condescension towards the Korean people.

The Korean people are increasingly aware of this U.S. attitude, which they equate with the traditional Japanese attitude toward Korea. Opposition Korean academics and Christians, as a result, have very nearly given up hope of any change in U.S. thinking. They characterize U.S. Ambassador Richard Sneider as "narrow-minded and useless." They describe former ambassador Philip Habib, now Assistant Secretary of State, as "very smart, but he talks out of both sides of his mouth." These intellectuals feel that U.S. government condescension toward the Korean people is two parts paternalism and one part racism.

One possible effect of this growing Korean consciousness, or new realism, is that it could easily turn into open anti-Americanism. This in turn could lead to at least a superficial lessening of anti-Japanese sentiment. A new generation of Koreans is coming of age which is as interested in cataloguing the U.S.'s bad deeds since 1945 as it is in cataloguing Japan's bad deeds since history began. The development certainly does not get Japan off the hook, however. Koreans are confident that, come what may, "Japan can be dealt with."

One minister said: "The U.S. troops are not here for our sake, really. They are here as a show of force, to protect Japan and U.S. interests in Asia, and to serve as a front line of defense for the whole free world." The minister's analysis is nothing new, but the source and the implication of these words are new. The clear implication is that the ROK government is helping the U.S. by permitting U.S. troops on its soil more than the U.S. is helping South Korea by its military presence.

Given this vacuum of both information and understanding about the nature of things in South Korea, Pentagon militarists in 1975 had their greatest field day since the Tonkin Gulf resolution of 1965. First the Pentagon announced not only that there were atomic weapons in South Korea but also that the U.S. had every intention of using them if necessary. Then it sent 4,000 more U.S. troops to Korea (bringing the troops level up to the authorized 42,000 limit), voluntarily lowered the UN flag over the U.S. bases, and promised that the troops would stay "indefinitely." During the fall the Pentagon offered the ROK Air Force 96 fighter-bombers costing $428 million on discount. In related developments, some Japanese companies expressed interest in joint-venture weapons manufacturing in the ROK; and Canada, the U.S., France and Japan showed support for the nuclear development of South Korea. This led a ROK government scientist to brag in June: "We expect to be able to produce our own nuclear warheads by 1978." Sources in Tokyo say that South Korea could have its own nuclear warheads by 1980, but that delivery systems capable of threatening neighbor countries probably could not be developed until 1985. When they are, the effects will be tremendous, especially on the remilitarization of "nuclear-free" Japan.

Park would like to have more leverage with Tokyo, but the Japanese people understand Park too well, and they have not forgotten the KCIA kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung from Tokyo two-and-a-half years ago.

I assume, perhaps wrongly, that the Japanese people for the most part are aware of what its government and businesses are doing in South Korea today and have done there since the 20th century began. As a patriotic American, however, I have long resisted seeing and believing what the U.S. government and businesses are really up to in the ROK. Something inside me wanted to believe that the U.S. is a moral as well as a military force. Today, patriotism forces me to recognize that lie. There is a growing sense that the U.S. is digging itself yet another grave in Asia. What the U.S. lost in South Vietnam in war, the U.S. is losing in South Korea in peace: its credibility, its morality, its power, and perhaps its purpose as a nation. The Korean people have little to learn from the American people; the American people have everything to learn from the Korean people.

U.S. military bases in south Korea

4. New Realism and Beyond

The premises of the Korean people go beyond economics and include peaceful reunification, national-democratic consciousness and Asian identity. Cynicism results when these premises are either greatly frustrated or totally blocked. The goal of the U.S. and Japan is to frustrate Korean reunification in general and to block Korean nationalism in particular. Cynicism is also the product of persons who appeal to higher ideals as a smokescreen for personal ambition. President Park is promoting national consciousness and Asian identity as a smokescreen for dictatorship and repression.

There is a discernible disdain for rulers and ruling groups, a fact which makes imprisoned poet Kim Chi Ha one of the inspirations of the new movement.

(Concluded)

'KCIA' Kidnapped Kim Dae Jung

—U.S. House Hearing—

The insidious activities of field agents of the puppet south Korean Central Intelligence Agency abroad were taken up even at U.S. Congress, according to reports from Washington.

A hearing on the criminal operations of the KCIA agents in the United States was held at the International Organisation Subcommittee of the International Relations Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives on March 17.

A college professor, an expert of the south Korean affairs, told the hearing that "At least 18 puppet diplomats in the United States are personnel of the south Korean CIA and many other south Korean men serve as secret agents, informers and bagmen, lying hidden at companies and among people in various parts of the United States."

Kim Han Un, a Korean in the United States, who is chief editor of the newspaper "Sinhan Ilbo" (New Korea) published in San Francisco, who testified on the same day, said that five of the ten staffers of the puppet consulate general in Los Angeles, including "consul" and "vice-consul" are agents of the KCIA and exposed that he had been intimidated by them.

He said:

"I was intimidated by consul Pak, concurrently south Korean CIA chief at the consulate, who told me to give up my anti-Pak Jung Hi tone in the press. When I refused, he put pressure on the advertisers to withdraw their advertisements. And I was once given a direct intimidation from him, who asked me whether I would sell the newspaper or not."

Donald L. Ranard, chief of the south Korean section of the U.S. State Department from 1970 to 1974, said in his testimony that the puppet agents were swaggering about, emboldened by the patronage of the U.S. masters and this gives strength to the KCIA to dash the hopes of the forces fighting courageously for the restoration of the democratic system in south Korea.

Pointing out that the puppet agents are perpetrating all kinds of crimes abroad, he cited the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case for example.

He exposed that KCIA agents in the United States were directly involved in this kidnapping.

Recalling that puppet minister Li Sang Ho, "chief" of the puppet agents in Washington, was in south Korea together with two running dogs when the kidnapping took place, the testifier exposed that the above name was the assumed name of the villain for concealing his color, that he is Yang Do Wan who stage-managed the spiriting of progressive south Korean students studying in West Germany two or three years ago, staying at the puppet embassy there, that he had always been "deeply involved" in barbaric kidnapping by the KCIA.

Rihwa Girls Get Rap

According to a report from Seoul, a Seoul district criminal court on March 22 sentenced two students of Rihwa Women's University, Li Hyong Nam and Chong Gyong Im, to one and a half years in prison on charges of violating "persidential emergency decree No. 9."

When they were sentenced by a puppet judge, the girl students ridiculed him.

They were arrested in December last year for distributing on the campuses of Rihwa Women's University and Seoul University in October printed copies of the "declaration of conscience" written by poet Kim Ji Ha while he was kept under detention in prison.

The "declaration of conscience" laid bare and denounced the fabrications by the fascist Pak Jung Hi clique for imposing penalties upon the author himself and many guiltless people on unwarrantable charges. It is one more indictment of the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique of homicidal agents.

Reportedly, more than 150 persons, mainly students, have been arrested since May last year on charges of "violation of emergency measure No. 9" and at least 65 of them subsequently were tried and convicted, drawing prison terms up to 10 years.

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